

5 Craspedia with the partial receptacles
palaeoveget., including Pycnostrophia Deutch.

It is a pity I must go back to London
where Brown had put it - I do not yet see any
way very clearly through Helicospira but
have not nearly done them - I shall now shortly
be leaving town my proof of H. Austr. is in type
up to Composita but as I cannot finish them
at present for want of a portion not yet
received from F. Mueller I must suspend the
printing till my return in September. We
are not going abroad. These disgusting wars
are enough to deter anyone and I am printing
a new edition of my British Handbook - we
shall therefore pay our usual visits in
Wrotham & Herefordshire.

I sometimes mislaid your last account
before entering it into my book - I know you
have paid me for the Lib. down up to the
end of vol 9 - and that the last 2 copies of
Gen. Pl. (part 1 & 2) are since the account but
I am not sure whether the 2 previous
additional parts 2 sent in consequence of your
letter of Jan 22 were or not included in the
previous account - I rather think not - Can
you tell me?

I hope to read you my address this week I have
not had time to review the Chinese and
English transactions &c but hope to do so next
year - so that you will not find anything
worth noticing in that of the present year but
I like to send you all I print.

Kindest regards to Mr Gray
Ever yours
George Deakman

25, WILTON PLACE,
London S.W.
June 25 1866

1866
P. 5

My dear Gray

I received this morning yours
of the 12th inst enclosing the letter
informing me of my election as Foreign
Honorary Member of the American
Academy of Arts and Sciences. Would you
be so good as to convey my best thanks to
the Academy for the honor they have
done me and which I assure you I
most fully appreciate.

Since I wrote I have been hard
at work at Australian Compositae - which
it is quite a relief to do after the pain
which required always so much
boiling to get at the ovaries. I have
quite made up my mind to keep up
Hearnia (including Eurybia) as distinct from
Actea on a variety of characters (chiefly the calyx)

none of them obsolete but where one character
is weak the other are strong. For Vittadinia I
have followed your view - although certainly
some of them come very near Eragrostis. In
Mimivium I exclude Theropogon Elachostammus and
Reppistia (Kellwell) forming altogether a tolerably
distinct genus of 5 species. Brachypogon was very
troublesome. including Brachystephanus Baqueria
Stenoglopha and Niphidopogon (Steud) it makes a
readily distinguishable genus but the species (about
36) are often puzzling particularly as specimens
have rarely ripe achenes. Lagerpogon includes
Soleozogon. Pluchea includes Epipogon Kellwell
and Eypoa Kellwell. Ethnophis Kellwell goes into
Euphorbia and Sphaeromorphoa D. goes into Euphorbia
Streptoglossa Steud is Pteripogon Pentatepis Kellwell
and Wollastonia procumbens D. belong to Albonia
the other Wollastonia must I think go back
to Wedelia. Prodonium Kellwell & Glophogon
Cottula must I think include Strongylopernum
Lef. and Pleiogone A. Koch. Gymnogyne ~~Steud~~ and
Leptichella Steud & J.D. Hook. - Sclerolobium and
Trineuron go into Abrotanella - Elypogone must
I think be kept up - the achenes are not compressed
as in Cottula. To the Agrostoides I have devoted
a good deal of time and attention. We have
about 60 species which have been referred
to 32 genera which I should propose to reduce
to five which I think form well characterized
groups but upon which I should be glad to have
your opinion & Elypogone remarkable for

the general involucre, the flat receptacle and
reduced perianth involucre - including Hyalolepis D.
Scaevola Kellwell, Elachostammus Kellwell,
Anthedonorus A. Gray and Polycalymma Kellwell.

2. Agrostoides. In this and the following ones the
general involucre of any consists of a few outer
loose bracts passing into leaves and a few inner
scarious ones passing into the bracts or paleae
subtending the partial heads - but not forming
a distinct inv. of many rows as in Elypogone
In Agrostoides the receptacle is undivided the
partial involucre compressed with 2 sealed
bracts and 2 to 6 flat ones inside. The pappus
scaly or none - I would include in it Sclerogon
Labill. Cyathodorus Nees. Pleuropappus Kellwell
Chrysochryse Endl. Sclerophorum D. Siphonanthus
Nees. (Cephalorum phyllocephalus A. Gray) Phylloca-
lymia Nees. Hyalochlamys A. Gray Pogonolepis Steud
Epitriche Turcz. and Dithyrostegia A. Gray (Sawozz &
Nees.)

3. Gnaphalium. Receptacle lobed or at any rate the
partial heads having a raised apex with several
outer bracts usually (though not always) persistent
and several more deciduous and more scarious
inner ones Pappus as in Agrostoides paleaceous
or none. In this I would refer Cephalorum
Gymnocephalus A. Gray Trichanthodium Bond.
Cyathopappus Kellwell, Nematopus A. Gray, Crotopolepis
A. Gray Leptotriche Turcz

4. Calocephalus Receptacle and inv. as in Gnaphalium
Pappus of plume or setae including Pleurostoma A. Gray
Leucophyta A. Gray Pachynurus Steud and Achnosium
A. Gray